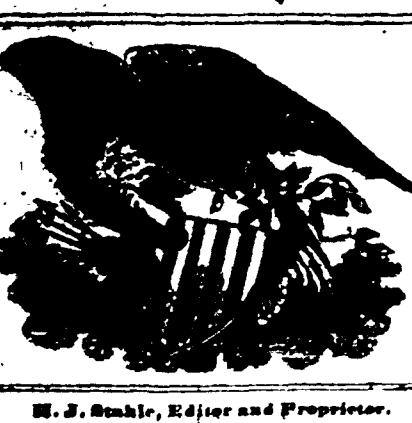


The Compiler.



H. J. Noble, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Mornings, June 28, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JAMES H. BUCHANAN, President of the United States.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Vice President.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Treasurer.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Auditor.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Marshal.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Sheriff.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Coroner.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Assessor.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Collector.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Registrar.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Clerk.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Notary.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Justice.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Judge.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Mayor.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Alderman.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Councilman.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Senator.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Representative.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, Delegate.

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The National Administration.

When JAMES BUCHANAN was inaugurated President of the United States, a feeling of satisfaction pervaded the entire country, and the conservative and patriotic men of all parties congratulated each other on the auspicious event. The whole tenor of the new President's public life foreshadowed an Administration that would add to the greatness and glory of the nation. Nor was that foreshadowing untrue. In the short space of one year and three months, this Administration has been called upon to unriddle nearly all the difficult and complicated questions connected with the Federal Government.

First came that offspring of political fanaticism, the Kansas question. This was a problem (as the Bedford Gazette with entire truth remarks) from the solution of which statesmen and legislators shrank aghast. The wise men of the nation approached it with fear and trembling. Senators and Congressmen discussed it from session to session—quarrelled over it—fought about it—without putting it at rest. Like the ghost of the murdered Banquo, it would not down at their bidding. The cry of "Bleeding Kansas" rent the air from one end of the land to the other, until the common sense, unfinching firmness and lofty patriotism of JAMES BUCHANAN, as foreshadowed the winning hypocrites that raised it. Kansas is quiet now! It bleeds at but one spot at present, and that is where the blood of JENKINS cries from the ground against the murderer, JAMES H. LANE, the leader of the Kansas Abolitionists.

Next came the Nicaragua difficulty. Filibustering expeditions had been carried on unchecked, for years, by some of the ambitious and restless spirits of the country. One of those expeditions was again about to make an incursion in the territory of a friendly people, but JAMES BUCHANAN was in its way this time, and it was thwarted in its lawless purpose. Thus another bright page in the history of our Pennsylvania President was written.

During the same time in which the Kansas and Nicaragua questions occupied the attention of the Administration, another important and embarrassing exigency demanded its timely and careful consideration. The rebellious attitude of the Mormons in Utah, threatened the nation with a grievous and perplexing trouble. Other statesmen had shirked this question—had suffered the Mormon cancer to root itself firmly in the body politic. Other Presidents had allowed the treasonable bravado of Brigham Young to go unrebuked—had made no effort to correct the evil which sprang from his unbridled fanaticism. It remained for JAMES BUCHANAN to rid the Government of this dangerous embarrassment, and his far-reaching wisdom and comprehensive statesmanship have already accomplished it. Well may it be asked, what Administration has ever, in so short a period of time, met with so many difficult questions and has solved them so creditably to itself and so satisfactorily to the people, as the glorious Presidency of the "Sage of Wheatland"?

The Late Congress and the Administration.

The New York Journal of Commerce, an independent and influential journal, says few occasions have arisen, under any administration, demanding a higher order of executive talent, or a more comprehensive statesmanship than have been demanded by the extraordinary concurrence of events affecting our country's interest and honor during the last few months. It is fortunate for the country, and especially fortunate for the cause of republican government, that we have in the executive chair, at the heads of departments, and in Congress, men equal to the emergency, and that from all the confusion and threatened danger, the government will emerge with honor and with renewed claims to confidence and respect.

Popular Sovereignty.

We thought the conversion of the Republicans to the Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty was more sudden than sincere, and we were right. They had no intention of abandoning the old Federal ground of the power of Congress to do whatsoever it pleases. The advance they pretended to make towards popular sovereignty was a feint, and intended to lure unwary Democrats into the fatiguing bogs of Black Republicanism. Hear what they say now in Illinois:

Illinois Politics—Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 16.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. One thousand delegates and alternates representing ninety-five counties were present.

James Miller was re-nominated as a candidate for State Treasurer, and W. Bateman as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Philadelphia platform, denouncing the Dred Scott decision, and reaffirming the power of Congress over the Territories.

The power of Congress over the Territories is reaffirmed by the Republicans of Illinois, and it will be reaffirmed by the Republicans wherever they have boldness enough to declare their honest sentiments. That is their platform, and they are untrue to their principles whenever they depart from it. —Valley Spirit.

Green corn is now brought to market for table use, in several cities in Georgia.

The Public Expenditures—Plan of the Coalition Campaign.

We expect to lay before our readers next week an able and convincing speech on the expenditures of the government, delivered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia. "This unanswerable exposition," says the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, "of the made-up statements of the opposition cannot be to widely circulated at this time, when the watchword of extravagance has been passed along the allied line, and it is being re-echoed from all sections of the Union. Mr. SHERMAN had been chosen for the purpose of leading the financial wing of the opposition army, and, according to his statement, the Government expenditures for the fiscal year 1858-'9, will reach ninety-two millions of dollars. But this calculation is materially interfered with by the figures of Mr. LETCHER, who shows most certainly that the total of the appropriations for the past session, including all the expenses of the military expedition against the Mormons, and all deficiencies in either branch of the Government on account of expenditures incurred by previous Congresses, will only sum up Sixty-eight millions of dollars. This is knocking off Twenty-four millions of dollars at one blow, and reducing the expenditures of the first year of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, below the appropriations made by the Black Republican Congress of 1856-'7 some Twenty millions of dollars. The real expenditures of the Government for ordinary purposes for the fiscal year 1858-'9, will not amount to more than Fifty millions of dollars. The balance up to the figure set down by Mr. LETCHER is produced by extra appropriations, which cannot rightfully be charged against the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN.

"This speech of Mr. LETCHER demonstrates the unscrupulous character of the opposition, and proves the folly of trusting to assertions which are simply made for political effect, and are not based upon facts and official statements. The effort of Mr. SHERMAN is intended as a feint for the Presidential campaign. The charge of extravagance is to be sandwiched between Protection and Anti-slavery, and in this manner the fight against the Democracy is to be conducted. The very men who, during the session of 1856-'7, voted away twenty millions of dollars in excess of that appropriated for the fiscal year of 1858-'9, are now clamoring against the Administration of Mr. Buchanan on account of its extravagance, while those who proposed and carried the amendments to the Tariff of 1846, are now claiming to be the only friends of American industry, the exclusive encouragers of home labor. With what justice can Black Republicans arraign the Democratic party for extravagance, when, during a time when there was no occasion for extra appropriations, the country tranquil, the Army stationary, they spent more money in a single year than will be required by Mr. BUCHANAN to carry on the Government for the first year of his administration, although that year is burdened by the extra expenses of the military expedition to Utah? This position is on a par with that taken by the Black Republican, protection party in this State, when they shouted hosannas to the Tariff of 1846, yet nominated and voted for DAVID WILSON for Governor, one of the most determined opponents that ever spoke and voted against the protection theory. The Eastern manufacturers led the crusade against the iron interests of this State. They promised free iron to the railroad speculators if they would give them free materials, from the use of which they could add to their profits when the manufactured articles came to be sold. It was free Wool and free Iron; and the combination came within a few votes of carrying this project entire, when the Black Republicans had a decided majority in Congress. They did reduce the duty on one of the great staples of this State, about which they are now so particularly interested; and yet after this action, the same party comes before the people with false charges of extravagance and enormous expenditures, in order to make the people believe that they must go back to a high protective tariff to meet the deficiency. If they are honest now, they were false and dishonest when they made the attack upon the Tariff of 1846, and the people should not trust them.

But the speech of Mr. LETCHER is fatal to the extravagant plank of the proposed coalition platform, and will do more to remove the right side in upon the whole scheme. It is merely to be a revival of the FRANKFORT excitement, with enough of tariff sauce to recommend it to certain localities. Mr. Wilson wants Anti Slavery for his district, not protection. That will not be acceptable to those whom he has misled. But in the manufacturing districts the negro is to be dropped, and the protection idea pushed into the foreground, not with any intention of making it a practical reality, but as a means of hoodwinking and deceiving the masses, whose support they need. This is the meaning of Mr. SHERMAN's speech; this the import of the tariff demonstration in our city; this the proposed plan for the Presidential campaign for 1860. The shot from Mr. LETCHER has struck this scheme between wind and water, and the people can see how corrupt and rotten the whole combination is. It cannot succeed against the wise, prudent and economical administration of JAMES BUCHANAN.

Cautions—In our changeable climate, coughs, colds, and lung diseases, will always prevail.

Long and consumption will claim their victims. Those diseases, if taken in time can be arrested and cured. The remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Buy none unless it has the written signature of "I. Batts" on the wrapper.

Northern Central Railroad.

The first locomotive passed over the newly completed portion of the Northern Central Railroad to Gettysburg, Pa., on Thursday last, and it is said that the road was found to work in the very best manner.

The Erie Constitution, decidedly the ablest Republican paper in North Western Pennsylvania, whose editor is one of the most influential men of his party, is out in strong terms against the proposed Union State Convention, to be assembled at Harrisburg on the 14th of July.

After announcing the project, and the means by which it was obtained, it uses the following language: "For one we enter our protest in advance against any affiliation, coalition, union or fusion with such political renegades and traitors as Swoope and Flannigan. Thrice have the freemen of the State struck hands with them and thrice they have been betrayed. If they honestly desire a union of all the opponents of the administration in the present campaign, they ought, in view of the past, to have the prudence to keep their names from any published calls. The Republicans can set it down as an established fact that the Swoope-Flannigan-Swoope faction, will never keep faith in any political arrangement. They are partizan guerrillas unfit for association with men who are governed by honest motives in political action. They have cheated us in three campaigns, and it remains to be seen whether Republicans will allow themselves again to be gulled by such tricksters. We are willing to unite with all honest opponents of the extension of Slavery, and co-operate to overthrow the present National Administration, but we are not willing to join hands or associate with venal leaders who make a show of friendship only to betray. The leading politicians may make what arrangements they please in this matter, but if they in any way ignore the cardinal principles of Republicanism, or if they expunge from our flag the motto of 'No more Slave States,' they will deserve and receive defeat. We march to the battle under no mongrel flag. They will find thousands of staunch and true freemen in the North and West who will repudiate an evasive, unmeaning platform, no matter who the candidates are. We warn the Republicans to beware of the scheme."

We imagine the tricksters who have endeavored to take the lead of the Opposition to the Democratic party, will find after all that their self-glorified patriotism will not produce the exact effect they designed. That "glorious victory" some of their papers claim will not be won with quite as much ease as they predict.

The Opposition State Convention—A Glance at some of the Leaders of the Coalition.

The "American Republican State Committee," of which LEXUEL, Todd is Chairman, says the *Patriot and Union*, had hardly published their call for an opposition State Convention, to meet on the 8th of July, before the call was withdrawn, and the 13th of July substituted, by an agreement between all the elements of the Opposition. The parties entering into this combination are "The United American Republican and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia," "The American Republican State Committee," "The American State Committee," and "The Republican State Committee." The several Chairmen of these Committees, with their advisers and lackeys, met at Harrisburg last week and perfected the arrangement. It is almost needless to say that they constituted a brilliant array of ability and honesty. JOSEPH R. FLANNIGAN and GEORGE A. COFFEY figure as Vice Presidents of the Philadelphia Committee. Personally, they are the very antipodes of each other, but no doubt there is a moral and political likeness which renders the association fitting and agreeable. Coffey certainly ought to be able by this time to tell which party he prefers. In the campaign of 1856, he started out in opposition to the Democratic party; then he changed his mind, joined the Democracy and stumped it for Buchanan, and growing tired of this in a few weeks, he changed again to Fremont. He is admirably adapted to be one of the artificers of the new coalition. He can be depended upon at any time to leap from one platform to another, to change his set of principles for another set, and to do such little political jobs as may be assigned him, without any of those awkward scruples of conscience with which less facile men are troubled. He is certainly the right man for the right place.

H. BUCHANAN Swoope is the Chairman of the American Committee. Last Fall this gentleman was opposed to the election of Wilmot, and resolutely anti-Republican. He is most cordially detested by the Republican politicians of the State, on account of the nice little exposure he made of the distribution of a certain fund entrusted to Ford, of Ohio, for the purpose of buying up presses and politicians for Fremont. Swoope is controlled in his present action by able politicians than himself, who are tired of fighting on their own hook, and who look to a coalition victory as bringing them something comfortable. They have stood on the outside long enough, and are rejoiced at the opportunity of coming in upon terms of equality. Sanderson of the *Daily News* is the head and front of this straight-out division. He has been stigmatized and abused beyond measure by the Republicans, for his course in 1856 and last Fall, but they know the case is hopeless without him, and have been compelled to yield to his demands. When Lemuel Todd called a Convention to meet on the 8th of July, Sanderson rebelled, and Todd's party were constrained to give way. The time was then changed to the 14th, and Sanderson's party propitiated by concessions which were no doubt more substantial than the simple alteration of the time of the Convention. The *Daily*

By News goes so far as to view the action of the other wings of the opposition as an acknowledgment that the Straight-outs were right in their course. Witness its language:

"Americans were unwilling to adopt the sectional platform of the Republicans, believing it to be injurious and unwise. Time has shown that the conservative policy of the American party was right; and when others are willing to acknowledge it, and to unite in a common effort to resist the tyranny of a despotic President, we are not so unwise as to repulse them. Time, we believe, will show the necessity for adopting all our measures, and every day brings fresh, though ad proof to the people that they cannot prosper under the unwise system which now curses the country and destroys the hope of the people."

But the Republicans will submit to be openly flouted thus by the man they kicked and cuffed last Fall, rather than lose the chance of defeating the Democratic candidates.

Wm. B. THOMAS is Chairman of the Straight-out Republican Committee, an organization purely Abolition, having no other object but the promotion of anti-slavery sentiments, and uniting with this coalition, not so much from sympathy with "Americanism"—which they cordially detest—as with the desire to use any party that can break down the Democratic.

Most of the men who have been foremost in perfecting this combination belong to the lowest order of politicians. Some of them have sold themselves two or three times, and others are perhaps in search of a market. Having arranged all things for the members composing the different branches of the opposition, they are expected to acquiesce without a murmur. So fall into line!

A Flash in the Pan.

According to a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Argus, "The new political battling called the 'People's Party of the Union,' of which Humphrey Marshall, H. Winter Davis and Senator Crittenden are the wet nurses, promises to have a puny existence, if it has any existence at all. The leaders of Black Republicanism are not willing to be tied to the tail of do-funct Know Nothingism for the good of Kentucky and Maryland, and protectively against the movement. The Anti-Loecompton Democrats also object to being used for the advancement of their old political opponents; and altogether the thing hangs fire terribly."

The Tariff.—Some of the opposition papers are trying very hard to again make political capital out of the tariff question, but take good care not to let their readers that we are indebted to the late Know Nothing and Black Republican Congress for the present low duties, of which they complain. Why did they not let the Democratic Tariff of 1846 alone? It afforded ample and adequate protection, and our trade, manufactures and commerce flourished under it for ten years. The opposition are chargeable for that which they try to saddle on the Democracy—they made the present tariff, and if there is anything wrong about it, let the people understand to whom doing the injury belongs. As long as the Democratic tariff of 1846 was in existence, all was well. Let the people take warning from the past and beware of the promises the mongrels may make on this subject now. —Easton Sentinel.

George Peabody a Loner by the Mississippi Floods.—The Cairo (Ill.) City Property Company, which suffered severely by the late flood, is represented by Peabody to the amount of \$1,000,000, of which George Peabody owns \$700,000, having purchased the same during his visit to this country last year.

Improving.—The United States Treasurer's weekly statement for the week ending on Monday last shows somewhat of an improvement, inasmuch as the increase of receipts is set down at about \$350,000 over the preceding week.

A Good Fit.—Rev. T. O. Lincoln, of Utica, N. Y., has been presented by the youth of his congregation (Baptist) with a pair of kid gloves—each of the fingers and thumbs of both gloves had folded in it a ten dollar bill!

The citizens of Hanover are about building themselves a Town Hall—to be named "Franklin Hall." Capital at present \$6,000—shares \$10 each.

Terrible Disaster.—At a Masonic Dinner at Wellesley, New York, on Thursday last, the floor of the hall gave way, precipitating the company to the floor beneath, wounding forty or fifty persons, including a number of ladies, but killing none. The floor above also fell upon them.

Casper Mantz, Esq., late Sheriff of Frederick county, Md., died last Wednesday.

Warm weather has come upon us in earnest. On Friday the thermometer indicated 93° of heat, and on Saturday 98°. Not a bad beginning.

Yesterday, 95°—in the shade, of course.

The Obituary by X. will appear in our next.

Letter from the West.

SPRINGFIELD, Green Co., Mo., June 14, 1858. Mr. Editor:—This is a section of country little visited and little known, until lately. The soil is the valleys—along streams and in the bottom lands, is deep, rich and loamy, easy of cultivation when the timber is properly cleared—which requires no little labor. The timber, principally oak of various species, is very heavy and lofty—constituting the chief obstruction to the speedy settlement and agricultural development of this section of country. On the uplands and highlands, and ridges of gentle declivity, where the soil is not so rich and fertile—many places extremely barren—the timber is generally small, of dwarfish black oak, just too small to make a cool shade for the road. Singular to find these uplands covered with a rich, luxuriant crop of grass, springing up spontaneously, thus furnishing

Unlimited fields of natural pasture, where feed thousands of flocks and herds. Hence the scarcity of this country as a stock raising country. The mineral wealth of this Southern section of the State is not the least of her natural treasures. Nature in lavishing her treasures upon man seemed to be partial to this region. Here in large beds and capacious veins has she deposited a world of wealth—iron and lead ores are the most abundant—while copper, zinc and some silver, are also here deposited, in great quantities in the bosom of Mother Earth—who discloses here and there rich specimens to the keen, ardent eye of ever-greedy man. The climate in the South-eastern counties is generally very unhealthy, owing to the uncalculated condition of the lands, which are in many parts low and swampy. In this South-western portion, however, the climate is mild and salubrious—the soil here is of a much better quality—more highly cultivated—of which we shall speak hereafter. After the natural wealth and developments of man, but the magic power of skill and industry which has marked the face of other lands, has not been felt here. No wide spreading farms with neat fences bounding in the high waving grain—with orchards weighed down with the ripening fruit—gardens rich in all the vegetation can be seen—flower beds bordering the air with their sweet fragrance. No such an eastern paradise of a skillful and busy farmer meets the view or glads the eye here.

This region of Missouri is settled principally by men from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee—generally of moderate or limited circumstances. They are in heart good, kind and hospitable, their door ever open to, and their table set for, travelers and sojourners. The kindness of their hearts evinces the wisdom of their heads. The most striking trait in their character is the utter destitution of order, or a system of neatness and taste—and in some of cleanliness. They live for to-day, caring little about to-morrow. As to their style of Architecture, it seems to be original with them. Having cleared a little land they build, or rather they first build, a small house, (often without windows), two doors, one on either side, thus affording a fine passage for the air in summer. The kitchen, dining-room, parlor and bed chambers are all in the same room. With the two doors wide open, we have frequently slept in houses, in the midst of wilderness of woods, and soundly too—fearing and dreading the wild beasts without, much less than the small, domesticated animals, usual tenants of old homes, within. As for the out-buildings, when there be any, they are always much more useful than ornamental—and some much too convenient for comfort or agreeableness. One of the houses, in brief, in this section, is the most desolate, dreary and cheerless looking places worthy the name of home. Often not a shade tree is left standing near, though the hand of nature had planted many around. The dull and dingy appearance of a low, grey, weather-beaten house, with its eyes face, its stick and mud-built chimney at the one end, impaired fences, scattered rubbish around, no grass plots, no neatly planted garden, no flower beds, no shrubbery; all these wanting, or all showing the want of care and attention, leave no favorable impression on the mind of the traveler. To one accustomed to see the neat, chaste cottages of Pennsylvania, with their smiling and cheerful looks, their front yards blooming and blushing with fall-blossomed roses, their gardens in the rear richly luxuriant with flowers of every hue and tint, seeming with luscious fruit—to one thus accustomed to see order and system displayed in the beautiful comforts and adornments of a humble home—such as such one the cheerless homes here look doubly dreary and comfortless. But even in these dwellings which look so comfortless, comfort does dwell, and the flowers of affection do flourish and bloom, like the rose in the wilderness, like the lily in the wildwood.

The few towns here are still less cheerful—more desolate in appearance than the woodman's cot or farmer's dwelling. We visited the county seats of the different counties through which we passed. Doniphan, in Sibley county, is a town composed of a few, old dilapidated houses, bleak and destitute of tenants in appearance as the sand hills of Nebraska. No enterprise, no stir, no business, no town at all. Thomasville, in Oregon, is an elder brother to Doniphan—a sort of a dry-faced, shrunken, hearted, out-of-date old bachelor, wearing the only remnants of his good suit, coat shabby and tattered, hat dinged in and dinged out, scuffed all around. Pitiful sight! Irretrievable condition! Not wanted by the youth, nor admired by the ladies. One building was, however, interesting to us—the prison, which is a small, low building standing naked and alone, far removed from any tree or house, on the commons. In this prison has been confined for four years, a murderer, convicted and sentenced to hang next Friday. His name is Sheehan. In a cell ten feet square he has endured the cold of four winters without a spark of fire—the heat of four summers in so narrow a cell that little fresh air reached his fevered brow through a six-inch square grate. So much has he suffered from confinement that he looks (I saw him through the grate), pale and haggard as a witch, so weak that he is unable to stand without support. Justice, though often slow in inflicting punishment, does not demand a slow, lingering death by thus freezing, smothering and roasting. Inhuman treatment!

We next came to Hartsville, in Wright—then Marshallfield, in Webster—the first an old town, obsolete—second a skeleton of a new town largely laid out, more like a town than either of the towns mentioned; some spirit and enterprise here—built in prospect of the South-western branch of the Pacific Railroad reaching it soon.

We have been in Springfield now for the last five days. This is the far-famed and much-talked-of town as the largest in the southern portion of the State and no doubt is. It is larger than all the aforementioned towns put together and then multiplied by four, and Gettysburg would make two of its size at least. So you may form an estimate of these London.

We are now in a country altogether different from that we have just traveled over. We are on the high table lands of the Ozark—prairies stretching out for miles in all directions, dotted here and there with chaparrals and "island groves." Grass and sublime sight! "These are the gardens of the desert—these the unbroken fields, beautiful and boundless." Here blooms the blushing rose—the modest lily, in beds of living green.

A fine climate, rich soil, a spontaneous crop of vegetation—all make this a most pleasant and delightful country. Over two hundred and fifty miles from the nearest Railroad point, far from navigation it has many inconveniences. But the natural wealth is here, and man will soon show more especially the magic transformations of his hard hand of industry.

More soon. We start to-morrow for the Cherokee nation.

Town & County Affairs.

The Fourth. Our national anniversary occurring this year on Sunday, the celebrations will, generally, throughout the whole country, come off on Monday, the 5th. In this place, no preparations are making for a general demonstration; but the day will of course be duly observed. The stores will, we understand, be closed (on the 5th); the Independent Blues will celebrate the day in the beautiful wood west of town, near the railroad cut; many of the young folks will go pick-nicking; others may "try their luck" at fishing, or other amusement; whilst not a few may "lay around loose," killing time as best they can.

The day should be ushered in by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and stirring music—commencing at rise of sun, not before.

Military Company at Arendsville.

The Military Company organized at Arendsville, in this county, on Saturday week, numbers about 40 members, (with the promise of more), and is named the "Independent Riflemen." Wm. F. WALTER has been chosen Captain, JACOB H. PLANK First Lieutenant, and JACOB M. BESNEY Second Lieutenant. The Company has our best wishes for its success. That it will become a well drilled and efficient corps—a credit to the neighborhood—we do not doubt.

The New Street.

The Town authorities have commenced the grading of the new street, or rather the extension of Stratton street—from the Railroad to the Harrisburg road. The material for filling is at present very conveniently gotten, in Railroad street. In the construction of the Bridge across the run, it is to be hoped that the wretched excuses for Bridges on the Harrisburg and Mumsburg roads will not be imitated.

The stone-work of the new Court House is going up, with a good force of masons on the job. Work on the Warehouse for Messrs. Klinefelter & Co. has also been commenced. Mr. Hoke's is ready for the brick-work.

The Compiler.



H. J. Stahl, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 28, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT,

WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT,

WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

Mr. JOHN A. H. RETHOR has been

appointed Postmaster at Bigler P. O.,

Middletown, in this county, in the

room of Henry Koser, sen., deceased.

Official advices received at Wash-

ington, from England, disclose an in-

terferential offence on the part of Great

Britain toward this country, as regards

the late insults offered to our flag.—

Orders have been issued to discontinue

the visits to American vessels—her

Majesty's Government not insisting on

visitation as a right. This is well.—

Had these visits been allowed to pass

unnoticed by our press and Government,

it is likely England would not so readi-

ly give up her supposed right to "rule

the waves."

The New York Herald starts the

rumor that the Mexican Government

have arranged to make a sale of the

territory of Sonora, for a certain con-

sideration, to a Colonization Company,

whose managers and headquarters are

in New York city.

The Democrats of Westmoreland

county have nominated Hon. Henry

D. Foster for Congress.

Drowned.—We learn, says the York

Press, that Mr. Joseph Pentz, a worthy

and highly respected young man, was

drowned in Mr. George B. Enig's mill

dip, in the Cowogaw creek, on Friday

evening last. The deceased, in company

with a number of his fellow workmen

—who were engaged in putting up a

barn for Mr. George Spahr, in Wash-

ington township, in place of the one

destroyed by lightning some weeks

ago—went to the dam for the purpose

of bathing, and not being able to swim,

ventured into water which was deeper

than he imagined and was drowned be-

fore his companions could render him

any assistance.

Killed by Lightning.—On Sunday

last, as Mr. David Comp, of Antrim

township, this county, was returning in

an open vehicle in company with his

wife and daughter, from meeting at

Brown's school house, the party were

struck by lightning. Mr. C. and lady

were stunned and the daughter, an es-

timable young lady, was killed. The

horse was knocked down by the force

of the stroke.—Chambersburg Spirit.

Three Hundred Fishermen Drowned!—

On the 1st inst, a heavy gale occurred

on the banks of New Foundland, at-

tended with great suffering among the

fishermen, no less than 300 of whom

perished.

Pretty Good Prices.—A gentleman

who lately came through from Salt

Lake City states that at Fort Bridger

salt was selling at \$2 50 per pound;

bacon \$5 per pound; flour \$100 per

sack; and not over eighty-six pounds in

a sack; tobacco at \$1 50 for "a good

chew;" whiskey \$25 per gallon.

The New Sloops of War.—The Secre-

tary of the Navy, it is stated, will order

two sloops of the seven authorized by

Congress to be constructed at Philadel-

phia—probably a like number at New

York, and the rest will be distributed

among several places.

Military Visitors from the West.—A

The National Administration.

When JAMES BUCHANAN was inaugu-
rated President of the United States, a
feeling of satisfaction pervaded the en-
tire country, and the conservative and
patriotic men of all parties congratulated
each other on the auspicious event. The
whole tenor of the new President's
public life foreshadowed an Adminis-
tration that would add to the greatness
and glory of the nation. Nor was that
foreshadowing untrue. In the short
space of one year and three months,
this Administration has been called up-
on to unriddle nearly all the difficult
and complicated questions connected
with the Federal Government.

First came that offspring of political
fanaticism, the Kansas question. This
was a problem (as the Bedford Gazette
with entire truth remarks,) from the
solution of which statesmen and legis-
lators shrank aghast. The wise men of
the nation approached it with fear and
trembling. Senators and Congressmen
discussed it from session to session—
quarrelled over it—fought about it—
without putting it at rest. Like the
ghost of the murdered Banquo, it would
not down at their bidding. The cry of
"Bleeding Kansas!" rent the air from
one end of the land to the other, until
the common sense, unflinching firmness
and lofty patriotism of JAMES BUCHANAN
silenced the whining hypocrites that
raised it. Kansas is quiet now! It
bleeds at but one spot at present,
and that is where the blood of JENKINS
cries from the ground against the mur-
derer, JAMES H. LANE, the leader of the
Kansas Abolitionists.

Next came the Nicaragua difficulty.
Filibustering expeditions had been car-
ried on unchecked, for years, by some
of the ambitious and restless spirits of
the country. One of these expeditions
was again about to make an incursion
in the territory of a friendly people,
but JAMES BUCHANAN was in its way
this time, and it was thwarted in its
lawless purpose. Thus another bright
page in the history of our Pennsylvania
President was written.

During the same time in which the
Kansas and Nicaragua questions occu-
pied the attention of the Administra-
tion, another important and embarrass-
ing exigency demanded its timely and
careful consideration. The rebellious
attitude of the Mormons in Utah,
threatened the nation with a grievous
and perplexing trouble. Other states-
men had shirked this question—had
suffered the Mormon cancer to root
itself firmly in the body politic. Other
Presidents had allowed the treasonable
bravado of Brigham Young to go un-
checked—had made no effort to correct
the evil which sprang from his unbridled
fanaticism. It remained for JAMES
BUCHANAN to rid the Government of this
dangerous embarrassment, and his far-
reaching wisdom and comprehensive
statesmanship have already accomplish-
ed it. Well may it be asked, what Ad-
ministration has ever, in so short a pe-
riod of time, met with so many difficult
questions and has solved them so credi-
tably to itself and so satisfactorily to
the people, as the glorious Presidency of
the "Sage of Wheatland?"

The Late Congress and the Adminis-

tration.
The New York Journal of Commerce,
an independent and influential journal,
says few occasions have arisen, under
any administration, demanding a higher
order of executive talent, or a more
comprehensive statesmanship than have
been demanded by the extraordinary
concurrence of events affecting our
country's interest and honor during the
last few months. It is fortunate for
the country, and especially fortunate
for the cause of republican government,
that we have in the executive chair, at
the heads of departments, and in Con-
gress, men equal to the emergency, and
that from all the confusion and threat-
ened danger, the government will emerge
with confidence and renewed claims.

Popular Sovereignty.

We thought the conversion of the Re-
publicans to the Democratic doctrine of
Popular Sovereignty was more sudden
than sincere, and we were right. They
had no intention of abandoning the old
Federal ground of the power of Con-
gress to do whatsoever it pleases. The
advance they pretended to make to-
wards popular sovereignty was a feint,
and intended to lure unwary Democrats
into the fathomless bogs of Black Re-
publicanism. Hear what they say now
in Illinois:

Illinois Politics—Republican State Con-

vention.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 16.—The Re-
publican State Convention met to-day.
One thousand delegates and alternate
representing ninety-five counties were
present.

James Miller was re-nominated as a
candidate for State Treasurer, and W.
Bateman as Superintendent of Public
Instruction.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing
the Philadelphia platform, denouncing
the Dred Scott decision, and re-affirm-
ing the power of Congress over the Terri-
tories.

The power of Congress over the Terri-
tories is re-affirmed by the Republi-
cans of Illinois, and it will be re-affirm-
ed by the Republicans wherever they
have boldness enough to declare their
honest sentiments. That is their plat-
form, and they are untrue to their
principles whenever they depart from
it.—Valley Spirit.

Green corn is now brought to

The Public Expenditures—Plan of the

Coalition Campaign.

We expect to lay before our readers
next week an able and convincing
speech on the expenditures of the gov-
ernment, delivered in the House of
Representatives, by Mr. LETCHER,
of Virginia. "This unanswerable ex-
position," says the Philadelphia Pennsylvan-
ian, "of the made-up statements of the
opposition cannot be to widely circu-
lated at this time, when the watchword
of extravagance has been passed along
the allied line, and it is being re-echoed
from all sections of the Union. Mr.
SHERMAN has been chosen for the pur-
pose of leading the financial wing of the
opposition army, and, according to his
statement, the Government expendi-
tures for the fiscal year 1858-'9, will
reach ninety-two millions of dollars. But
this calculation is materially interfered
with by the figures of Mr. LETCHER,
who shows most certainly that the total
of the appropriations for the past session,
including all the expenses of the mili-
tary expedition against the Mormons,
and all deficiencies in either branch
of the Government on account of ex-
penditures incurred by previous Con-
gresses, will only sum up Sixty-eight
millions of dollars. This is knocking off
Twenty-four millions of dollars at one
blow, and reducing the expenditures of
the first year of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Ad-
ministration, below the appropriations
made by the Black Republican Congress
of 1856-'7 some Twenty millions of dollars.
The real expenditures of the Govern-
ment for ordinary purposes for the fi-
scal year 1858-'9, will not amount to
more than Fifty millions of dollars.—

The balance up to the figure set down

by Mr. LETCHER is produced by extra

appropriations, which cannot rightfully

be charged against the Administration

of Mr. BUCHANAN.

"This speech of Mr. LETCHER de-

monstrates the unscrupulous character

of the opposition, and proves the folly

of trusting to assertions which are

simply made for political effect, and

are not based upon facts and official

statements. The effort of Mr. SHERMAN

is intended as a feeler for the Presi-

dential campaign. The charge of extra-

vagance is to be sandwiched between

Protection and Anti-slavery, and in

this manner the fight against the De-

mocracy is to be conducted. The very

men who, during the session of 1856-'7,

voted away twenty millions of dollars

in excess of that appropriated for the

fiscal year of 1858-'9, are now clamor-

ing against the Administration of Mr.

Buchanan on account of its extra-

vagance, while those who proposed and

carried the amendments to the Tariff

of 1846, are now claiming to be the

only friends of American industry, the

exclusive encouragers of home labor.—

With what justice can Black Republi-

cans arraign the Democratic party for

extravagance, when, during a time

when there was no occasion for extra

appropriations, the country tranquil,

the Army stationary, they spent more

money in a single year than will be re-

quired by Mr. BUCHANAN to carry on

the Government for the first year of his

administration, although that year is

burdened by the extra expenses of the

military expedition to Utah? This po-

sition is on a par with that taken by

the Black Republican, protection party

in this State, when they shouted hosan-

nas to the Tariff of 1842, yet nominated

and voted for DAVID WILMOT for Gov-

ernor, one of the most determined op-

ponents that ever spoke and voted

against the protection theory. The

Eastern manufacturers led the crusade

against the Iron interests of this State.

They promised free Iron to the railroad

speculators if they would give them

free materials, from the use of which

they could add to their profits when

the manufactured articles came to be

sold. It was free Wood and free Iron;

and the combination came within a

few votes of carrying this project en-

tire, when the Black Republicans had

a decided majority in Congress. They

reduced the duty on one of those

great staples of this State, about which

they are now so particularly interested;

The Opposition State Convention.

The Erie Constitution, decidedly the
ablest Republican paper in North West-
ern Pennsylvania, whose editor is one
of the most influential men of his party,
is out in strong terms against the pro-
posed Union State Convention, to as-
semble at Harrisburg on the 14th of July.
After announcing the project, and the
means by which it was obtained, it
uses the following language: "For
one we enter our protest in advance
against any affiliation, coalition, union
or fusion with such political renegades
and traitors as Swoope and Flannigan.
Thrice have the freemen of the State
struck hands with them and thrice they
have been betrayed. If they honestly
desire a union of all the opponents of
the administration in the present cam-
paign, they ought, in view of the past,
to have the prudence to keep their
names from any published calls. The
Republicans can set it down as an es-
tablished fact that the Sanderson-Flan-
nigan-Swoope faction, will never keep
faith in any political arrangement.—
They are partisan guerrillas unfit for
association with men who are governed
by honest motives in political action.
They have cheated us in three cam-
paigns, and it remains to be seen whe-
ther Republicans will allow themselves
again to be gulled by such tricksters.—
We are willing to unite with all honest
opponents of the extension of Slavery,
and co-operate to overthrow the present
National Administration, but we are
not willing to join hands or associate
with venal leaders who make a show of
friendship only to betray. The leading
politicians may make what arrange-

ment they please in this matter, but if

they in any way ignore the cardinal

principles of Republicanism, or if they

expunge from our flag the motto of

"No more Slave States," they will de-

serve and receive defeat. We march to

the battle under no mongrel flag. They

will find thousands of staunch and true

freemen in the North and West who

will repudiate an evasive, unmeaning

platform, no matter who the candidates

are. We warn the Republicans to be-

ware of the scheme."

We imagine the tricksters who have

endeavored to take the lead of the Op-

position to the Democratic party, will

find after all that their self-glorified

patriotism will not produce the exact ef-

fect they designed. That "glorious

victory" some of their papers claim

will not be won with quite as much

ease as they predict.

The Opposition State Convention—A

Glance at some of the Leaders of the

Coalition.

The "American Republican State

Committee," of which LAMUEL TOWN

is Chairman, says the Patriot and

Union, had hardly published their call

for an opposition State Convention, to

meet on the 8th of July, before the call

was withdrawn, and the 14th of July

substituted, by an agreement between

all the elements of the Opposition.—

The parties entering into this combina-

tion are "The United American Re-

publican and People's Committee of

Superintendence for the City of Phila-

delphia," "The American Republican

State Committee," "The American

State Committee," and "The Republi-

cans of the State Committee." The sev-

eral Chairmen of these Committees, with

their advisers and backers, met at Har-

risburg last week and perfected the ar-

rangements. It is almost needless to

say that they constituted a brilliant ar-

ray of ability and honesty. JOSEPH R.

FLANNIGAN and GEORGE A. COFFEY fig-

ure as Vice Presidents of the Philadel-

phia Committee. Personally, they are

the very antipodes of each other, but

no doubt there is a moral and political

likeness which renders the association

fitting and agreeable. Coffey certainly

ought to be able by this time to tell

which party he prefers. In the cam-

paign of 1856, he started out in op-
position to the Democratic party; then he
changed his mind, joined the Democ-
racy and stumped it for Buchanan, and
growing tired of this in a few weeks,
he changed again to Fremont. He is
admirably adapted to be one of the ar-
tifiers of the new coalition. He can
be depended upon at any time to leap
from one platform to another, to change
one set of principles for another, and
to do such little political jobs as
may be assigned him, without any of
those awkward scruples of conscience
with which less facile men are troubled.
He is certainly the right man for the
right place.

H. BUCHER SWOOP is the Chairman

of the American Committee. Last Fall

this gentleman was opposed to the

election of Wilmot, and resolutely anti-

Republican. He is most cordially de-

testored by the Republican politicians of
the State, on account of the nice little ex-

posure he made of the distribution of
a certain fund entrusted to Ford, of
Ohio, for the purpose of buying up pre-

sses and politicians for Fremont.
Swoope is controlled in his present ac-

tion by able politicians than himself,
who are tired of fighting on their own
hook, and who look to a coalition as
a means of bringing them something com-

fortable. They have stood on the out-
side long enough, and are rejoiced at
the opportunity of coming in upon
terms of equality. Sanderson of the
Daily News is the head and front of this
straight-out division. He has been
stigmatized and abused beyond measure
by the Republicans, for his course
in 1856 and last Fall, but they know
the case is hopeless without him, and
have been compelled to yield to his de-

mands. When Lemuel Todd called a
Convention to meet on the 8th of July,
Sanderson rebelled, and Todd's party
were constrained to give way. The
time was then changed to the 14th, and
Sanderson's party propitiated by con-
cessions which were no doubt more sub-

stantial than the simple alteration of the
time of the Convention. The Dai-

ly News goes so far as to

